NAVY CHAPLAINS BULLETIN

SUMMER 1958

NAVPERS 15020
Reprint

SUMMER 1958

NAVY CHAPLAINS BULLETIN

Published quarterly by the Chaplains Division, Bureau of Naval Personnel, as a source of information and inspiration to all Navy Chaplains.

Rear Admiral George A. Rosso, CHC, USN
Chief of Chaplains, Pers J
Director of Chaplains Division, Pers J1

★ ★ ★

Captain Irving W. Stultz, CHC, USN
Assistant Director, Chaplains Division, Pers J1a

★ ★ ★

Captain Francis T. O'Leary, CHC, USN
Assistant for Planning, Pers J1b
(To report in September)

★ ★ ★

Lieutenant John J. O'Connor, CHC, USN
Assistant for Character Education, Pers J1c

★ ★ ★

Commander William W. Parkinson, CHC, USNR
Head, Ecclesiastical Relations Branch, Pers J11

★ ★ ★

Commander Orlando Ingvoldstad, Jr., CHC, USN
Head, Personnel Branch, Pers J12
Head, Distribution Section, Pers J121

★ ★ ★

Commander Francis P. Adams, CHC, USNR
Head, Reserve Section, Pers J122

★ ★ ★

LCDR Richard G. Hutcheson, CHC, USN
Head, Procurement Section, Pers J123

★ ★ ★

Commander Richard A. Cahill, CHC, USN
Head, Logistics Branch, Pers J13

★ ★ ★

Commander Francis L. Garrett, CHC, USN
Head, Training Branch, Pers J14

Address—Chaplains Division
Bureau of Naval Personnel
Navy Department
Washington 25, D. C.

Phone—LIberty 5-6700 Ext 42347

Rear Admiral George A. Rosso became the tenth Chief of Chaplains on 10 June 1958 relieving Rear Admiral Edward B. Harp, Jr., who had been Chief since February 1953. Chaplain Harp will become the District Chaplain of the Eleventh Naval District.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Public interest in the United States Navy's Chaplain Corps is more intense than ever before in history. Under the leadership of our Chiefs of Chaplains, and their representatives at home and abroad, our Corps stands as a beacon before all men and all nations.

We will maintain this prestige only to the extent that we continue to observe men working at their most simple and ordinary tasks. Common sense in dealing with people, coupled with an uncommon sensitivity of our times, offers a challenge to rekindle the divine spark in people.

This issue of the Chaplains Bulletin emphasizes one idea that we know well, and teach as a great and precious lesson to those whom we serve. It is the value and dignity of the common man--the value and dignity of people.

We recognize these qualities as a prerequisite of a free life. Their denial, suffered by multitudes as a result of Communist tyranny, is a horrible cancer in the flesh of humanity. This tragic wound can be healed only by the cautery of American boldness and faith.

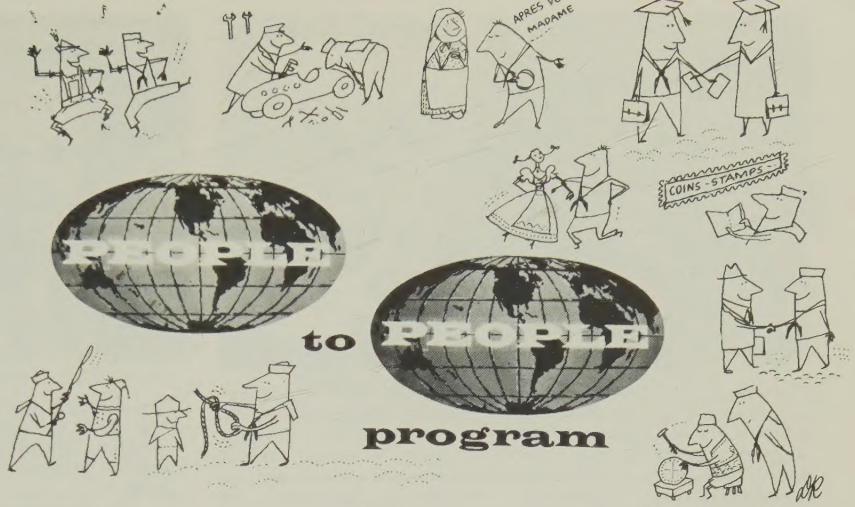
However, one thing more is needed--HOPE. And please God that this crucial fact will never be forgotten as we minister to men the world over. It is possible to be more specific and say "What the world expects of us, is that we keep alive a fraternal recognition of the dignity of man--the terrestrial hope of men in the Scriptures."

There is solid ground for the belief that you are among the leaders our Nation and the world needs most. May God strengthen you as you gird yourselves for the challenge.

George A. Rosso

OUR COVER PHOTO: The Hungary we like to see. Here, Hungarian refugees--children and parents--are shown thoroughly enjoying a New Year's Eve party in a U.S. Navy ship. The fun was a result of Navy Chaplains' successful efforts to stress the People to People Program.

President Eisenhower



Dear Fellow Citizen:

As a member of our Armed Forces stationed overseas, you and your dependents are representatives of the American people with the essential mission of building good will for our country.

Service men and women are the largest group of official U. S. personnel stationed in foreign countries. As a result, people form their personal attitudes toward our country and our American way of life to a great extent by what they see and hear about American service personnel and their dependents.

As you serve abroad, the respect you show foreign laws and customs, your courteous regard for other ways of life, and your speech and manner help to mold the reputation of our country. Thus, you represent us all in bringing assurance to the people you meet that the United States is a friendly nation and one dedicated to the search for world peace and to the promotion of the well-being and security of the community of nations.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

••

For my part, and I have been around a long time and therefore more or less acquainted with all of the wars the United States has fought, to the glory of American businessmen I have never heard one single one--ever--refer to war in any terms except those of regret and hope that war will never occur again.

If we are going to take advantage of the assumption that all people want peace, then the problem is for people to get together and to leap governments--if necessary to evade governments--to work out not one method but thousands of methods by which people can gradually learn a little bit more of each other.

The problems are: How do we dispel ignorance? How do we present our own case? How do we strengthen friendships? How do we learn of others? These are the problems.

The communist way, of course, is to subject everything to the control of the state and to start out with a very great propaganda program all laid out in its details--and everybody conforms. They do this in every walk of life, in everything they do; and for a while it seems to score spectacular successes.

Love of Freedom

Of course, its great weakness is that in times of stress, whenever the love of freedom, for example, grows greater in a population than the fear of the gun at their backs, then the dictatorships fall. Indeed, in war, when the fear of the machine gun in front grows greater than that of the machine gun behind, the dictatorships' armies begin to disintegrate.

Our way is a different one. We marshal the forces of initiative, independent action, and independent thinking of 168 million people. Sometimes it appears slow and awkward--weak. But the fact is that since all crises are met and action taken according to the will of the great majority, the tougher the going gets, the tighter is bound the whole; the more effective becomes the whole.

Creating Understanding

Today, we have this problem that I have stated: that of creating understanding between peoples. Here are people that we hope will lead us. Governments can do no more than point the way and cooperate and assist in mechanical details. They can publish certain official documents.

But I am talking about the exchange of professors and students and executives, the providing of technical assistance, and of the ordinary traveler abroad. I am talking about doctors helping in the conquering of disease, of our free labor unions showing other peoples how they work, what they earn, how they achieve their pay and the real take-home pay that they get.

In short, what we must do is to widen every possible chink in the Iron Curtain and bring the family of Russia, or of any other country behind that Iron Curtain, that is laboring to better the lot of their children--as humans do the world over--closer into our circle, to show how we do it, and then to sit down between us to say "Now, how do we improve the lot of both of us?"

Path to Peace

In this way, I believe, is the truest path to peace. All of the other things that we do are mere palliatives or they are holding the line while constructive forces of this kind take effect.

Every bomb we can manufacture, every plane, every ship, every gun, in the long run has no purpose other than negative: to give us time to prevent the other fellow from starting a war, since we know we won't.

The billions we pour into that ought to be supported by a great American effort, a positive constructive effort that leads directly toward what we all want: a true and lasting peace.

SECDEF

Secretary of Defense
Neil H. McElroy

SECNAV

Secretary of the Navy
Thomas S. Gates

What is the People-to-People Program?

It is a program launched by President Eisenhower at a White House Conference in September, 1956. It isdesigned to promote contacts and activities among individuals around the world which will further international understanding and friendship. Private in character, the program is distinct from official government activity. At the White House Conference about 50 leaders in various aspects of our economic, social and cultural life who had been appointed chairmen were asked to organize committees to develop not one, but thousands of methods of people-to-people contacts through every avenue of communication.

The President and the Secretary of State, after underscoring the natural limitations of the efforts of governments to maintain peace armaments race, called upon the committee chairmen to help create a climate in which governments can work more effectively toward securing peace with justice and liberty for all.

Is the People-to-People Program Something New?

No, it is not. People-to-People activities have been conducted by private organizations and also by government for many years. The International Educational Exchange Service of our State Department will handle the exchange of some 8,500 persons this year.

The Institute of International Education, a private, non-profit agency which administers exchange-of-persons programs involving approximately 5,000 students, teachers and others annually, has been in operation since 1919. It serves both government and private organizations. The National Education Association, through its 74 units, conducts international educational conferences, administers an Overseas Teacher Relief Fund, conducts teacher travel tours in more than 50 countries, participates in student exchange programs, publishes pamphlets, guides, manuals, teaching devices which go to all parts of the world, and entertains more than 600 foreign visitors each year.

The American National Theatre and Academy (ANTA), through the President's Fund and in cooperation with the State Department and U.S.I.A., sends representative art-

continued on page 14

ALNAV 37 (1957)

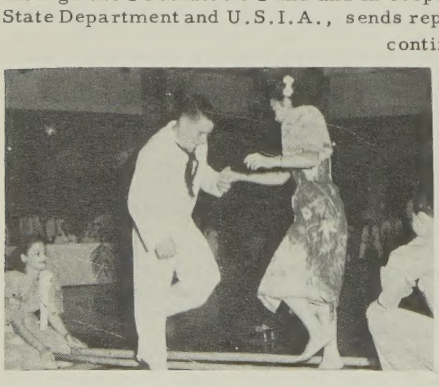
The attention of all Naval and Marine Corps personnel, both military and civilian, is directed to our President's "People-to-People Program" in which the Navy and Marine Corps have a significant participating responsibility.

The purpose of this program is to give people of other countries a better understanding of our American way of life--our customs and traditions, peaceful aspirations and devotion to freedom and justice for all and, at the same time, generate within ourselves greater understanding of the way of life of foreign peoples with whom we come in contact. Forty national committees, including the Armed Forces People-to-People Committee, are currently initiating and conducting efforts in this program in the interest of world peace.

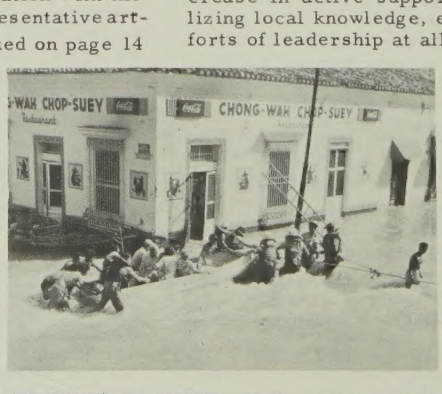
In view of the number of Americans abroad in connection with assignments and missions, and since world peace may depend upon the effectiveness of this program, full cooperation and promotion of the program by all levels of command in the U. S. and overseas, ashore and afloat, in an effort to achieve its objectives are vitally important.

It is appreciated that our Naval and Marine Corps personnel have always been in the forefront in the particular role of representing the U. S. and U. S. policy in foreign lands. This is a traditional role which is being performed exceptionally well today by many of our Naval and Marine Corps units and commands. It is desired, however, to make this effort more consistent in order to dissipate the false ideas relative to the U. S. which are now abroad in the world. People of other lands are greatly influenced by what they see of and hear about American service personnel and their dependents. Exemplary conduct, bearing and appearance are minimum essentials but these, alone, are not enough.

Motivation of our personnel is the key to success in this person-to-person endeavor. Motivation is the basic responsibility of leadership. Suitable background material under preparation and soon forthcoming. In the interim, the Secretary of the Navy desires immediate increase in active support of this program. That is utilizing local knowledge, enthusiasm, initiative and the efforts of leadership at all levels.



PARTICIPATING in folkways contributes to a mutual appreciation of cultures.

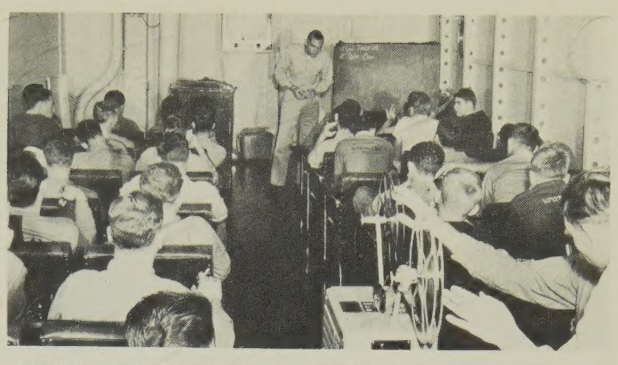


FRIENDS IN NEED--U.S. sailors help a Mexican family escape flood waters.

TOOLS OF THE TRADE--U. watch diamond cutters in A

CNO

Chief of Naval Operations
ADM Arleigh A. Burke



MORAL LEADERSHIP DISCUSSION--Division officer in U.S. Navy ship briefs his men on the importance of character, which is the foundation of international friendships.

One of the most important roles of our modern Navy is that of helping to maintain the peace and to win friends for the United States. Through our continued preparedness for a shooting war, we reduce the possibility of there being one. However, even without the shooting, we are engaged in a very real war - one of ideas, which must be fought with all the energy that would be devoted to winning a shooting war. Many of us are unfamiliar with this different type of warfare which we must learn to wage successfully. Hence, it is becoming increasingly urgent that leadership, initiative, and imagination be displayed to the highest degree at all levels of command.

An especially critical problem is to motivate Navy men to appreciate their individual importance to the Navy and to the United States in support of our objective of world peace and freedom. We in the Navy have always stressed the value of good conduct ashore in foreign countries but, in order to win and keep friends abroad, a positive, far reaching approach is needed.

The President, in his People-to-People Program, has called upon all citizens of the United States, through individual contacts wherever possible, to make the most of the opportunity to demonstrate by words and deeds the peaceful intentions of the United States and the friendship which we as a nation have for the peoples of other countries.

In ALNAV 37 the Secretary of the Navy has outlined this program and the necessity of motivating our personnel in order to dispel many of the false ideas which people of other countries have about the United States. At the same time he stated in very forceful terms that world peace may depend upon the effectiveness of this program. We members of the Navy team are in an especially favorable position to do this very important job.

All Navy men must understand the basic difference between our way of life and life under the communist system, the peaceful intentions of the United States, and the role of the Navy (including its units such as your command). They must also realize that the Navy is unique in that, without establishment of a base ashore, visits to a particular area may vary from a straightforward demonstration of strength in a troubled area to a friendly visit at a friendly port.

Our potential ability to win and keep friends depends to a large degree upon the behavior of the individual Navy men ashore.

Although the importance of good conduct must not be minimized, we must establish positive contacts, with individuals and groups in order that the ordinary citizens of a foreign country may get to know and understand the United States through personal contacts with our Navy men. I am aware of and greatly encouraged by the vigorous programs being conducted by many of our commands.

To encourage and develop the right kind of contacts, activities such as general visiting aboard ship, exchange visits with foreign ships, participation in local athletic and cultural events, demonstrations of equipment, and contacts with local churches and civic organizations should be arranged to the maximum extent possible. Your visits to foreign ports should be planned with these aims in mind.

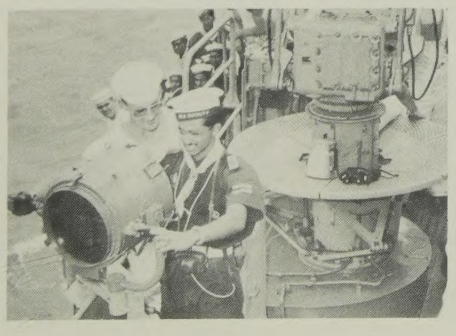
I know full well the magnitude of the burdens placed upon the commanding officer in our present day Navy but your unremitting attention and personal emphasis are required in order to create the conditions in which the objectives of this program may be achieved.

This job is not a new one but one which has traditionally been associated with strong imaginative leadership and a high state of morale. I am counting on your full support in this program so vital to the Navy, the United States, and to the Free World.

Sincerely,

ARLEIGH BURKE
Admiral, U. S. Navy

OPPING EXPERIENCES are a
e to American women overseas.

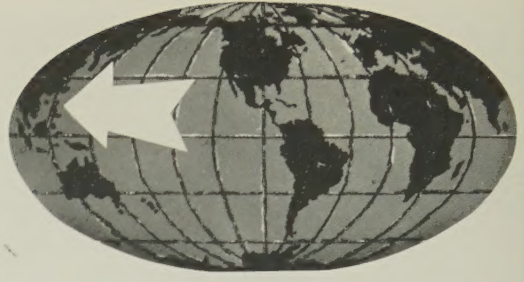


SOMETHING IN COMMON-- Pakistani Sea Scouts admire U.S. Navy equipment.

MARINE CHAPLAIN sees repairs on Japanese school which Marines helped make.

SUBIC BAY

by Chaplain James A. O'Donnell



Many of us who have served overseas in foreign lands have frequent instances of the attitude of superiority, and in many cases it is the serviceman who is the worst offender. The padre has his hands full of young salesmen who oversell their country, forgetful other peoples are proud.

Centuries ago, the legend relates, a god and goddess lived on earth. Becoming lonesome, they took clay, molded it in the form of human figures, and baked it. On the first attempt they did not bake the clay long enough; the second time they baked it too long; but on the third try they baked it just right.

When the god and goddess breathed life into the figures produced in the three bakings, the first set became the white race; the second the black race; and the third, which had been baked just right, became the brown race. Thus, according to the legend, the Filipinos who belong to the brown race, were the perfect product of the gods.

So the chaplain has to cushion the shock troops who come with their youthful space-suited concepts . . . "I am an American." . . . "I came from the USA." . . . "We are the greatest people on the face of the earth today."

Public Relations

Public relations is a many wrinkled thing. It is part of the worry of a diplomatic mission. Like a stone tossed into a barrio fishpond, circles of private affairs spread ever outward into the deeper channels of geophysical relations. You have heard it said that even a baby cannot drop its rattle without some relativity to a distant star. And a story here half way around the world from Washington, a fictional piece published in the Bamboo Breeze, Subic Bay Naval Base's weekly newssheet, about a caraboa boy more able to handle his liquor than a boastful GI Joe evokes a reaction in the high places of the Defense Department.

The chaplain is in the midst of the melee of interracial minglings in overseas areas. He deals with individuals in a meet-the-people program not too unlike the campaign of a handshaking politician, as he stands at the door of his chapel or rises to the occasion at his office desk. The "whitehat" who wishes to marry a Malayan, the Filipino steward's bereaved family, the missionary's appeal for his leper colony outside the City of Quezon: all are tactful activities which keep him close to the pulse of the voting population.

Newcomers With a Chip

Newcomers assigned to duty in P. I. arrive with a chip on shoulder . . . What did I do to be sent to a godforsaken boondock . . .Huk Frontier . . . The Seabees are still here . . .Advance tales of hot season followed by a gloomy typhoon period of swamping rains scare off some wives from concomitant travel to this imagined jungle outpost. And didn't Frank Buck capture the world's record python on Grande Island, Subic Bay's own lil Corregidor? Local humor capitalizes on such rumors, like this sign in the fire chief's office: "If you can keep a cool head at this station, perhaps you don't understand the situation."

Subic (rhymes with cubic) Bay, when I first hear the name, sounded like a code name for some secret submarine spot in the Pacific and thousands of miles from Philadelphia. I was only partially right. Picture the Bay as the top circle of the figure "3" on the southwest coast of Luzon; and Manila Bay would be the bottom circle.

Looking west across the South China Sea, Hong Kong is a mere three hour flight away. The Philippines are farther west than Japan exactly like Chicago is one hour earlier on the time map than eastern standard time in New York. Crossing the date line on the way over to the Philippines from the U.S. jumps you from one world into another, e. g. from 10 a.m. Wednesday into 10 a.m. Thursday.

Passengers debarking for their two year tour of duty, are not much comforted when told they can 'phone home for nine dollars; and not easily convinced that supper time here is breakfast time back in New York: exactly twelve hours difference in the summer daylight saving time. The irony is that when the stint of duty here is nearly ended, a serviceman has to be discouraged from requesting an extension! The brown bagger is loathe to leave the finest housing in the Navy world. And a life where a petty officer's wife may have the luxury of at least one maid.

Extensions Discouraged

ComNavPhil Instruction 1300.6 dated 18 Dec 1957 considers extensions of tour of duty for both officer and enlisted personnel as undesirable. "The prevalent and humid climatic conditions tend to be debilitating over a prolonged period, and reduce the efficiency of personnel.

"Limited diet for children coupled with substandard and undesirable residential areas due to high incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis, poliomyelitis and intestinal infections among the local populace" is a clause applicable to Filipino servicemen who prefer to live ashore in non-Navy housing. Added is a final reason to prevent privileged characters from monopolizing good billets: "Long tours of duty result in personnel occupying quarters for prolonged periods preventing others from obtaining suitable government housing."

"Dear Fellow Citizen"

Chambers of Commerce brief important visitors on social and financial and industrial climate of their locale.

HOST TO SCOUTS--Subic Bay Seabees recently entertained Cubs and Boy Scouts from Olongapo, Zambales.

The X-Division aboard the U.S. Naval Base at Subic Bay is composed exclusively of new arrivals in the Philippines. The import of this welcoming device (the men are addressed by the Captain and Department Heads) is summed up in the words of Pres. Eisenhower's "Dear Fellow Citizen" letter of 12 Jul 1957 (BuPers Note 1560 of 21 Aug 1957).

"As a member of our Armed Forces stationed overseas, you and your dependents are representatives of the American people with the essential mission of building good will for our country." The P.I. - U.S. Base Agreements grant us certain immunities. As foreign dignitaries visiting a country, we must be meticulous lest protocol be violated and ill manners germinate hate.

Words carefully chosen at the summit level to express American intentions are given the lie by the actions seen by men on Main Street. A jeepney driver is clobbered by a tipsy white hat; it winds up as first page news in a jingoistic press. It relegates to an obscure spot the prosaic account of several hundred pints of American blood donated by the crew of a Naval ship making a call at the port.

Thank God, there is no evidence of "GO HOME, YANK" scribbled along the walls of Intramuros. On the contrary, along the roads of the provinces like Bataan of Death March fame, the children wave friendly V-fingers high in the air and greet speeding GI's with spontaneous smiles and litany of "H'ya, Joe" cries.

Tempo and Temperament Different

Caution is the chaplain's keynote in his foreign service lecture: "The temperament in subtropic regions is childlike and endearing. And also like children, it is subject to violent contrasts: now joyously laughing and a moment later storming angrily. Tempo and temperament, temperature and temperance sound synonymous; they do help color each one's picture of life. For, whatever is received: is received in the manner of the receiver. It is an axiom that all people don't think as you."

Blackmarket and common law marriages may be the result of prohibitions, but as you serve abroad the respect you show foreign laws and customs besides a courteous regard for other ways of life (the flagellants at Castillejos on Good Friday), and your speech and manner, help to mold the reputation of our country.

Servicemen and women are the largest group of official U.S. personnel stationed in foreign countries. As a result, people form their personal attitudes toward our country and our American way of life to a good or bad extent by what they see and hear about American personnel and their dependents. For example, an official Navy vehicle struck a son of a Filipino. The father was doing duty stateside with the U.S. Navy and his child was taken to the Navy Hospital here. Posted now on the National Highway, dubbed in on the bottom of a school zone sign, is a contentious blurb: "Speeding USN auto killed child on _____ day."

Later on, fortunately, right there in the same village, the chaplain was given the opportunity to conduct the obsequies for another family whose son died while on duty in the U.S. Navy at Pearl Harbor. In the dead of night, due to the shipment delay, the chaplain drove a field ambulance to deliver the remains to an appreciative widow and mother. The next morning he returned to walk in procession the three kilometers from church to cemetery. All traffic was stopped along the National Highway. The custom is for the mourners to walk single file on each shoulder of the road, carrying a block-long rope attached to a "carro" hearse.

In this case, a Cadillac was substituted. It heated up and stalled frequently due to the slow pace of the funeral march. A gayly uniformed band playing appropriate dirge music, the chaplain walking a center of road course; and behind him the Cadillac's P.A. system contributing a recorded Ave Maria: all passed the half-forgotten school zone's reminder of a former bitterness.

Judging Others

The chief of chaplains cited in his column the custom of Omaha Indians during frontier times (Navy Chaplains Bulletin, Winter 1957). If an Indian left the bounds of his tribe to inspect the area of another tribe, on the night before his departing he was made to sit around the campfire. Just before the fire fell into gray ash, he would be asked to stand and voice this prayer: "Great Spirit, help me never to judge another until I have walked two weeks in his moccasins."

"Go aheads," a form of shower shoe with the Japanese style toe straps, are worn in the Subic area. But the moral of above rite is ad rem: in rainy season and out, the chaplain preaches the State Department doctrine of walking in other people's shoes with compassion and understanding. By attending church suppers, school graduations and similar socializing- -escorting Victory Liner buses hired by distant civic groups to tour the Naval Base at Olongapo, a Filipino village of more than 60-thousand souls administered by the U. S. Navy - first hand friendship is cultivated at the very heart of a nation once our territory and family.

The velo is the usual black lace head piece worn by the women to church and other formal occasions. It is a reminder that Spanish culture preceded us and dominated these shores before the first permanent English colonists settled in America. The Black Friars founded the University of Santo Tomas in Manila, 1611; hence, older than Harvard which is the oldest institution of learning in the States. The Malayan is racially Asiatic, culturally European but dramatically inclined toward education and the dream of postgraduate studies in the U.S. We belong to them.

Homestead Rights

Tender spot of any national is the government's right of eminent domain over his homestead. Any citizen finds it hard to swallow when his land is taken over for the benefit of the common good. All the more so when it is the U.S. that required ground for the purpose of defense on other continents.

We move into a country, and pay indemnity for the tract of land purchased from the host government. The host government duly reimburses the private owners who forced to evacuate their premises. So what happens when land titles cannot be produced and rightful owners be refunded all because of records destroyed during the Japanese occupation? Why there arises an understandable resentment against our fencing off a military reservation out of former ranch owners' property.

Wine and oil must be poured into political wounds by

continued on page 13

BASEBALL AMBASSADORS--Subic Bay's Little Leaguers prove that athletic competition is good neighbor policy.

PUERTO RICO

by Chaplain Jude R. Senieur USNR*

Newspapers are headlining "Pre-Summit and Summit" talks. Big names are big news. But while the press is featuring "summit" news, the President's "People to People Program" is quietly cultivating friendship and understanding in the valley of human relations where Americans abroad are meeting their world neighbors. Although no history-making decisions are reached during such friendly meetings these small groups of ordinary people are realizing that hearts are the same everywhere, and that variety in customs is but an interesting challenge to international friendship.

The United States Navy, encircling the world with personnel, is playing no insignificant part in this pattern of promoting peaceful relations among different people.

*Editor's Note: Inactive Reserve Chaplains are to be found in the following places -- Israel, Japan, Canada, Iran, France, England, Scotland, Hawaii, China, Holland, Puerto Rico, Germany, Costa Rica, Africa, Korea and South America.

In Puerto Rico, where the people are American by adoption but Spanish by tradition, more friendly relations with their continental cousins are being variously and effectively cultivated on a people to people level.

A Reserve Chaplain on inactive duty serving as a missionary in an area such as Puerto Rico, enjoys certain advantages in the work of public relations. In his ordinary work he is a silent liaison of good will between Naval personnel and the people to whom he is daily dedicated. The love and respect which they bestow on their "padre" is shared by the Navy when "padre" appears occasionally in the uniform of a Navy Chaplain. The "padre" in uniform becomes a mental measuring rod for estimating the United States Navy.

Meeting People

Ordinary people in foreign lands do not often have the opportunity to meet the men who truly exemplify the United States Navy and the American people. The missionary, acquainted with Navy personnel through his reserve commission and familiar with the people of the land through his ministry, is in an excellent position to promote understanding and friendship by bringing together true representatives of both groups.

Many misunderstandings can be cleared away in one evening when the right people get together. Take for example the evening I took two enlisted men to the Gonzalez home for dinner. Frankly, Senor Gonzalez hesitated a moment when I suggested bringing two sailors with me. He has two very lovely daughters and a young son. His ideas of the American Sailor after seeing a few of them staggering in the streets, were not exactly what he had in mind as suitable acquaintances for his children.

The two enlisted men who arrived that evening with me were gentlemen. In the course of the evening they proved what I had mentioned frequently to Senor Gonzalez, that the United States Navy is an organization of gentlemen with an unavoidable minority of uncouth individuals, which can only be expected in such a large aggregation. The two enlisted men sat at the table with an ease that comes only from constant use of good manners. They were interested listeners and engaging conversationalists. They enjoyed hearing about Puerto Rico and were proud to tell about their own home state.

Mutual exchanges of compliments kept the conversation lively and pleasant through the entire evening. Senor Gonzalez and his wife were delighted to have these young men admire their pretty daughters. From the wholesome description of their own homelife, these sailors had proven themselves trustworthy gentlemen. Several times during the following weeks I heard people tell how Senor Gonzalez was singing the praises of the United States Navy and the two young American gentlemen.

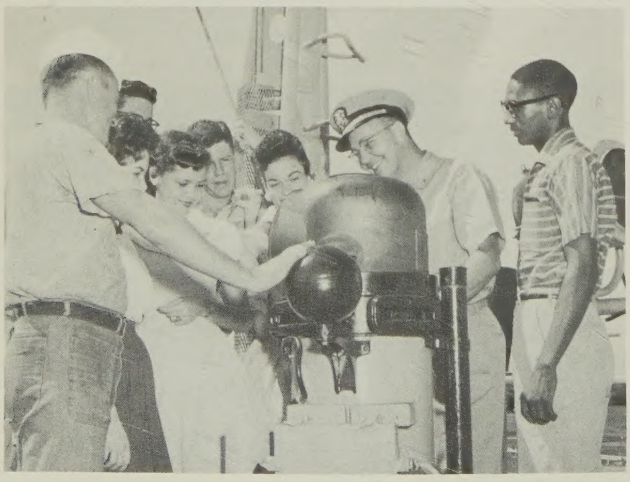
A Bilingual People

In Puerto Rico we have the advantage of a bilingual people, many of whom speak English as fluently as they do Spanish, and most of whom are able at least to understand enough English to make conversation possible. The Puerto Rican's ability to understand English becomes a disadvantage only when a few thoughtless seamen walk through the streets making foolish and insulting remarks.

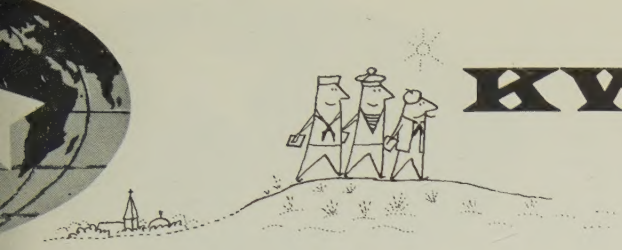
At such times the American missionary abroad will try to explain the misconduct of the few before it can multiply misunderstandings. If he also happens to be a Reserve Chaplain, he can speak as a Navy man about Navy men and present telling evidence in the person of real gentlemen from a neighboring base or a visiting ship.

During Springboard maneuvers many seamen walked through the streets of old San Juan. It is unfortunate that some of them saw no more of our historic city than the "mujeres de la calle" (the loose women who stalk the streets of any large city). The poor impression received by the Puerto Ricans from these relatively few was offset considerably by the number of Navy men who were seen in better places with better people, engaging in conduct worthy of their uniform.

Many of the sailors accepted our invitation to attend Mass in the 325 year old Capilla San Francisco. Their



SIGHTSEEING TOUR -- A Chaplain is a goodwill ambassador; here, he directs a sightseeing tour of a Naval Station.



KWAJALEIN

by Chaplain S. H. Shears

Kwajalein Island is one of the seventy-odd islands in the Kwajalein Atoll in the Marshall Island group. It is the largest atoll in the world and famous as the realm of the giant killer clam. The island itself is two and three quarters miles long by one half mile wide at its widest point. The average elevation is eight feet above mean low water.

Kwajalein lies 9 degrees north of the equator, 2137 nautical miles from Honolulu. Its history is as long as its chain of islands. It was first discovered by Spain, and later controlled by England, Russia, Germany and Japan. Under the United States, Kwajalein was changed from the war torn battlefield of 1944 and has grown to be an important island. Most of the wounds suffered by the island have been healed and in its place a Naval Station with a busy industrial center and small community has grown. New buildings and green vegetation now cover the coral island. Additional new buildings, new quarters, and an extensive landscaping project are rapidly being completed to make the island a true tropical paradise.

In August of 1957 the Marshallese people celebrated the One Hundredth Anniversary of Protestant Missionaries in their numerous islands in the South Pacific.

Miss Eleanor Wilson, the celebrated missionary Lady Skipper, was to arrive in the bay at Ebon aboard the Morning Star VII, but her motor failed and she found herself stranded in Kwajalein with the main speaker of the day. She had to get to Ebon for the celebration or disappoint hundreds of natives and church officials who had traveled half-way around the world for this great event.

Miss Wilson is well known to the Navy on Kwajalein. The Protestant Chaplain had a short conference with the Commanding Officer and he immediately dispatched for permission to fly Miss Wilson and her native crew to Ebon, about four hours by air. When the plane reached the small island in preparation for making the landing, hundreds of natives came to the beach to meet the unexpected arrivals. At the Centennial Celebration the Commanding Officer sent a letter of congratulations to the Marshallese people, which was read by the Chaplain. The celebration was a huge success and attended by native pastors from all over the Marshall and Caroline Islands.

A CELEBRATION--Americans take part in commissioning of a boat used by missionary to the Marshall Islands.

Navy Aids After Hurricane

In January of this year a hurricane of tremendous force smashed its way over the atoll of Jaluit, located about 200 miles Southeast of Kwajalein. There were about 2500 people scattered throughout the numerous small islands that make up this atoll. Winds up to 150 miles per hour uprooted all of the coconut trees, leveled everything standing! This was followed by a large wave that swept over the atoll and washed nearly everything out to sea. Fortunately, only a few people were killed - those that survived hung on to the roots of trees, rocks, or dug holes in the sand in order to anchor themselves to the island. There was very little left - the devastation was complete. Everything needed for survival had been blown out to sea except for a few coconuts that were still attached to the uprooted trees. There was no water.

The Navy planes from Kwajalein were the first ones to reach the distressed natives. A Chaplain was on the second plane that went down with food and water. The Chaplain ascertained their needs beyond the immediate necessities. A plea for clothing, rice, flour and cooking utensils was made to the people of Kwajalein and the response was overwhelming. Trucks went through the housing area and came back loaded. The next few days the planes delivered the clothing, food and water to the grateful people on Jaluit. The Navy continued their mercy mission until the Trust Territory were able to assume responsibility for rehabilitating their people.

Miss Eleanor Wilson's school that was located on Jabwar was destroyed by an eight-foot wave sweeping through it. She lost all of her equipment and thus moved the school to Majuro until the island is habitable again. Many people contributed money and material through the Chaplains' Office to help her get started again.

The Isle of Ebeye

The Island of Ebeye is a one-half hour boat ride North of Kwajalein. Natives from many other islands in the Marshall group have came to Ebeye in the hope of working for the Navy on Kwajalein. At the present time there are over one thousand natives crowded on this small island. There is not nearly enough food, coconut trees or available land. The only income is derived from the few who work on Kwajalein for the U. S. Navy.

Native Protestants

In the midst of all these people is the Church, founded by the missionaries many years ago. The Pastor and his wife, Ned and Josephine, have both been educated in the mission schools and serve their people well in the midst of all this crowding and turmoil. As the Protestant Chaplain the writer is very close to their church situation and helps them by providing them with supplies we are no longer able to use. Our choirs have exchanged Sundays by singing for each other. This is always a very popular Sunday on Kwajalein because the Marshallese are such wonderful singers. Pastor Ned shares in the service by praying in the Marshallese language, but the sincerity of his words make it evident to the Americans that he is praying. This exchange of ideas and the op-

continued on page 14

NAPLES

by Chaplain Barker C. Howland

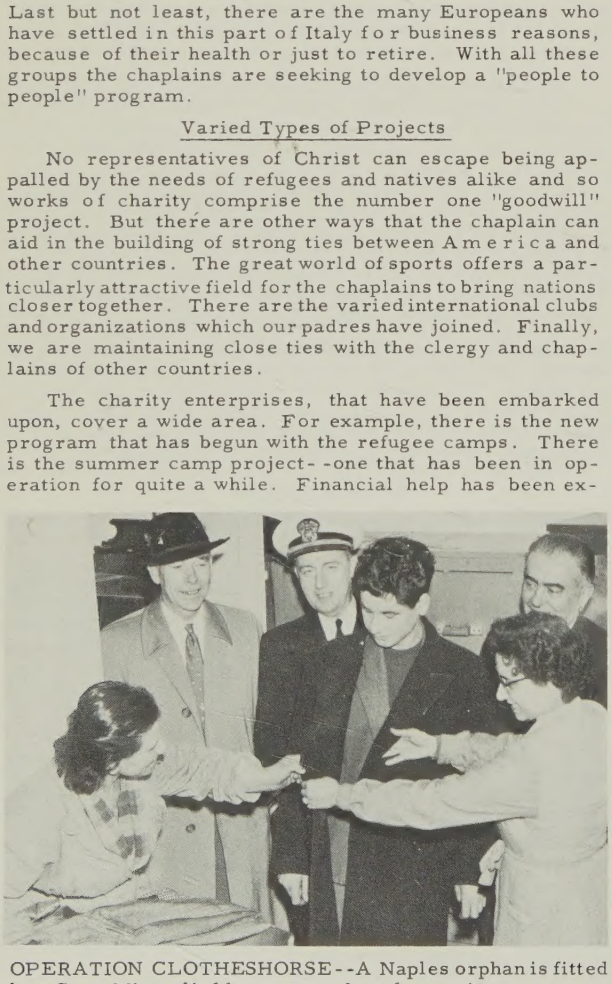
Opportunities for developing international friendships were never riper than they are today in Southern Italy, for here, contrary to the popular concept, there is as much of an amalgamation of varied national groups as you would find in, say a city like Chicago. And the Navy Chaplains in the Naples area are happy to be playing a strong role in the development of these relationships.

Why do we say that the Greater Naples area has become a "national melting pot?" In spite of the fact that the overwhelming majority of the people living in this section are Italians, there is the NATO organization at Bagnoli, a township in Naples, with personnel from Greece, Turkey, the United Kingdom and France in addition to the Americans and Italians. Within a 45-mile radius there are six refugee camps which house Yugoslavians, Hungarians, Rumanians, Bulgarians, Albanians, Czechoslovakians, Polish and even a few Russians. Last but not least, there are the many Europeans who have settled in this part of Italy for business reasons, because of their health or just to retire. With all these groups the chaplains are seeking to develop a "people to people" program.

Varied Types of Projects

No representatives of Christ can escape being appalled by the needs of refugees and natives alike and so works of charity comprise the number one "goodwill" project. But there are other ways that the chaplain can aid in the building of strong ties between America and other countries. The great world of sports offers a particularly attractive field for the chaplains to bring nations closer together. There are the varied international clubs and organizations which our padres have joined. Finally, we are maintaining close ties with the clergy and chaplains of other countries.

The charity enterprises, that have been embarked upon, cover a wide area. For example, there is the new program that has begun with the refugee camps. There is the summer camp project--one that has been in operation for quite a while. Financial help has been extended to orphanages and settlement houses. But of all the charity projects, the distribution of clothing has perhaps brought us the most heartfelt thanks.



OPERATION CLOTHESHORSE--A Naples orphan is fitted by a Casa Mia relief home attendant for a winter topcoat. The boy arrived in need of clothing for a journey to Milan. Chaplain Barker C. Howland is committee chairman.

Clothes Make the Man

A great number of the world's peoples are not only underfed, but they are ill-clothed. This is true of Southern Italy. Aware of the needs for clothing, the office of the chaplains has worked in conjunction with the local Square and Compass Club in the collection and distribution of clothes. Many organizations in the United States have been appealed to for all kinds of clothing and the response has been gratifying.

Four times a year, with the assistance of some of our laymen, the clothes are bundled together and "Operation Clotheshorse" commences. It takes one solid day to make the distribution as two settlement houses, the Salvation Army and several native clergymen, who act as our distributors, are supplied.

There is an old saying that "clothes make the man." Undoubtedly a lot of truth is contained in this adage as we learned during the distribution last January. At one of the settlement houses, just as we had arrived, the director asked whether we might have a suit and a coat to fit a medium-sized 18 year old youth. He had been promised a job in Milan, Italy's most prosperous city, but he needed both the suit and coat if he was ever to journey to that city. When we were able to fit him you can imagine his joy and the deep appreciation of his mother. Four months later she is still praising Americans.

Freedom Loving Refugees

After the revolution of the brave Hungarians in the fall of 1956, our countrymen became acutely aware of the refugee, his dreams and his struggles. But the fact of the matter was that ever since 1945 thousands upon thousands of men, women and children, all desirous of liberty, all desirous of a new life, had been leaving their homelands.

A total of fourteen camps for the refugees and escapees have been established in Italy, some of them in operation since the Second World War; others of much more recent origin. Out of these camps these Europeans, most of them from behind the Iron Curtain, have emigrated to Canada, Australia, Colombia, Brazil, Argentina, Venezuela, South Africa and the United States.

In Southern Italy there are six camps located at Capua, Aversa, San Salvador, Bari, Gaeta and Latina. Very recently the chaplains division of the Naval Support Activities was commissioned to see whether the military personnel in this section could render any assistance to the refugees. Accordingly, through the kind cooperation of the respective camp directors as well as the Naples representative of the National Catholic Welfare Council, visits have been made to several of the camps.

A visit by a Navy chaplain to one of these camps incites great interest on the part of the escapees. Immediately the word spreads that an American Navy officer has arrived and not only is he an officer but he is a priest or minister. Here is a representative from a country they all want to go to. He is the symbol of freedom and all those other things they want most sincerely.

This writer had the privilege of talking to a Rumanian escapee in one of the camps. His past is one that would

thrill any lover of mysteries or adventures for twice he escaped death, which he had been sentenced to, because of his love of liberty. This summer he will be going to the United States and he testified as to what life now meant to him because of this opportunity. The encouragement, the assurance that a chaplain can give to one of these democratic minded folk is one of the most satisfying experiences that can come to any man of God.

Only one of these camps made any request for clothing. You can rest assured that this camp will now be on our list of institutions that we aid in this fashion. As for the other camps, there is a great need for toys, reading material and recreational aids such as sports equipment and television sets. What the American military forces in this area, through the instigation of the Chaplains, are able to do along these lines cannot fail to cement any friendly sentiments that these refugees have for our America.

Camping for the Underprivileged

Who is there that is not familiar with the program in many of the large cities of the United States in which children from underprivileged homes are sent to summer camps? That sort of program has been instituted in the Naples area by the chaplains and for the third summer, children from depressed areas will have two weeks of camping through the generosity of the American military personnel and dependents.

These boys and girls are selected by local Italian clergymen on the basis of need and expected results. Unfortunately, two weeks is the limit a child can go but by holding the length of time down, more youngsters can be taken care of. The camps where the children go are located on the island of Ischia, in the Waldensian valley of Northern Italy and just outside of Rome.

Athletics and Friendship

Back in his heyday Babe Ruth was said to be the greatest ambassador the U. S. had had when he went on his baseball barnstorming tours of Japan. Whether he was or not the fact remains that one basic way in which "people to people" relationships can be built is through sports.

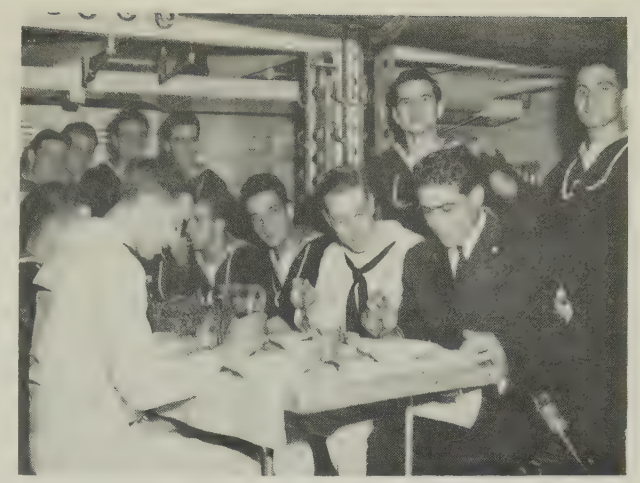
The Italians are cultivating a great love for such truly American sports as baseball and basketball and our chaplains are doing all in their power to encourage the joint participation of Americans and Italians in athletic competition. It has been the privilege of this writer to be appointed the Babe Ruth League Director for Italy. And in a few weeks when these baseball teams for boys between the ages of 13 and 15 are operating, one of our goals is to see Italian boys integrated on the teams.

A final way in which the Naples chaplains are collaborating on a "people to people" program is through relationships with the chaplains and clergy of other nations. Very close cooperation has been maintained especially with the English clergy in Naples who have been very helpful to both the Catholic and Protestant programs. Two Italian priests have been especially valuable to the Catholic program. Already a chaplain in the Italian Air Force has started attending the monthly luncheons and whenever other NATO chaplains come to this port on ships of other nations, they are receiving a grand welcome from our chaplains.

A Satisfying Experience

There are frustrations that we are confronted with in a setup such as ours. But on the whole there is not one chaplain in this area who would change places with any other padre. And why--simply because we know of the critical need in these days to create a better understanding between peoples; simply because we know that our way of life must have its spokesmen if the world is to be free.

Today the glorious message of the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia, "Proclaim liberty to all the world," takes on new meaning. In a small part we hope that through our voices and particularly through our actions we can proclaim liberty to all the world--the wonderful liberty that we know as children of God.



ADVENTURES IN FOOD--American sailors from USS Randolph (CVA 15) become acquainted with Italian food while visiting the musicians' mess on board Nave Doria, Italian battleship which at the time was at Tatanto, Italy.

COMMON DENOMINATORS--At this Spanish church, the young people's meeting is free from language barriers; a U.S. sailor is shown speaking to the group while an American minister translates his words into Spanish.

NAPLES AREA CHAPLAINS--United States and Italian Navy Chaplains who are stationed in the Naples area are shown at their monthly luncheon. Several of the local civilian clergy also attended the luncheon and meeting.

OKINAWA

by Chaplain Hansel H. Tower, USN

The person to person program of the Chaplains of the Third Marine Division is in operation in the Ryukyuan Islands and in the Philippines.

In the Philippines both Protestant and Catholic Chaplains made friendly contact with local churches, exchanged services and encouraged visiting of Marines and Filipinos to the churches of the other. The Marines have made several contributions to religious and educational projects in the Philippines and the people of the Philippines have brought choirs and entertainment to the Marine camps. Chaplains particularly engaged in this venture were Carl Herold, A. L. Dominy, J. W. Berger, E.P. Wuebbens, G.B. Andress and R.H. Vitz.

On Okinawa, perhaps the largest efforts of chaplains to establish good relations with the people surrounding our camps were undertaken by the Protestant Chaplains Association when Okinawans were invited to participate in and attend a presentation of the Messiah and the Easter Sunrise service. There were a great many Okinawans with beautiful voices who proudly sang in the choirs and several thousand Okinawans attended the Messiah and the Sunrise Service. An Okinawan pastor participated in the service. The programs were printed in both English and Okinawan (a dialect of Japanese) and a digest of the Easter sermon was printed on the back of the program in Okinawan.

Every Marine camp on Okinawa and in the Philippines had a Christmas party for the children of villages surrounding their camps. The story of the first Christmas was told, motion pictures exhibited, refreshments served and gifts given. In some cases elaborate athletic equipment was presented to local schools rather than giving individual presents. Approximately 5000 children attended these Christmas parties and almost all of the chaplains of the Third Marine Division participated in some way and several of them were chairmen of their camp Christmas committees.

School Aid

Chaplain Carl A. Herold, Senior Catholic Chaplain of the Third Marine Division, heard of the struggle that the Catholic Community on Okinawa was experiencing in raising money for the construction of their new Christ the King School and with the help of the Catholic personnel in the Division, Chaplain Herold raised and donated the sum of $1400 to Monsignor Felix Ley for the school project.

BUILT FOR FRIENDSHIP--Swings at Okinawa school were donated by Camp Recreation Council of 3rd Engineers.

The treasurer of the Protestant Chapel Fund of the Third Marine Division has made donations to eleven Protestant denominations on the Island of Okinawa. They are using this money on the construction of a hospital, the education of Okinawan pastors, the building of churches and a service center.

One of the most dramatic projects of a humanitarian nature was engineered by Chaplain A. L. Dominy and Chaplain E.P. Wuebbens of the 12th Marines through the United Fellowship of Protestants. They wrote their families and churches in the United States asking them for shipments of clothing which arrived in abundance. The Commanding Officer, Col. W.F. Kramer, USMC, gave strong support in this project. As the clothing began arriving in quantity the Island of Kudaka was selected as the recipient because this island had received little or no help from the United States. The Chaplain and Commanding Officer made distribution at gay ceremonies on the island.

Community Relations

Chaplain C.V. Northrup, Camp McTureous, is an active booster of the Regional Committee of the Ryukyuan-American Community Relations Council. The council meets monthly to discuss problems of mutual interest and recommend measures to promote friendliness. They sponsor English speaking contests in Okinawan schools, highway safety programs and other projects. Camp McTureous under the guidance of the Recreation Council and Chaplain Northrup bought and installed swings at the Kawasaki Grammar School on Okinawa. There is always a lineup waiting to use the swings.

At Camp Hansen LTJG G.B. Andress found himself confronted by a situation which required immediate attention. The nearest village of some 7000 population was hostile to Americans generally and members of the Armed Forces particularly because of an incident that is alleged to have occurred during a maneuver some years ago. The Chaplain and Commanding Officer launched into a program that had at its heart genuine friendliness and interest in the village. They invited the mayor to the camp. They developed good relations with the Okinawan employees on the camp and with the farmers who had gardens within the confines of the camp. They indoctrinated the Marines regarding the customs and habits of the Okinawans. Then followed a Christmas party with more than seven hundred pupils and teachers, so that one out of ten of the villagers gained some insight into the ideas of the Marines and the celebration of a Christian Christmas. This program reached almost every family in the village. Then followed gatherings in which both Okinawans and Marines appeared on the program. The people of the village and the Marines are now friendly and have a very happy relationship.

Hymn Sing

There have been many instances in which groups of Okinawans have attended Marine religious services and

Marines have attended Okinawan services and Okinawans participate frequently in Marine services.

Last night I attended a service that a Marine Master Sergeant, a Sergeant and a Corporal conducted in the Okinawan village of Agena. They had a hymn sing, a prayer, slides depicting the life of Christ with a commentary in Okinawan on a tape. The room was filled with children and the village made the room available without cost.

Last Sunday we had a choir of Okinawan children sing at the Headquarters Chapel of the Third Marine Division. Major General David M. Shoup, Division Commander read the Scripture at the service. After the service the children were served refreshments and sang to the committee for half an hour. However, they had so much cake the choir could not eat all of it. They suggested that the remnant be taken to their village. "How can we get the word around that we are serving cake at the Village Hall?"

They looked as if they were thinking "what can you expect of a naive American!"

When we arrived with the cake more than a hundred children arrived as though the event had been publicized in advance and every Okinawan child received a piece of cake. The Marines got a hundred shy but friendly smiles.

There's no problem in developing a good person to person program if we just arrange to have "our" people and "their" people meet under proper circumstances.

.....

PUERTO RICO continued

appearance, not only at Mass but at the Communion rail, impressed the people of the parish deeply and left the Puerto Rican men doubting their lingering tradition that "religion is for the women and children." Here were men, gentlemen, professing their faith without fear of fanfare. Here were Americans silently delivering a message of goodwill that would long outlast words from more important lips.

Across National Boundaries

When handsome sailors are stationed in a land where girls are beautiful and nature is in an eternal springtime, it is not surprising to find marital intentions reaching across national boundaries. In the field of marriage counselling, the Reserve Chaplain on inactive duty serving as a missionary can do very much, both for the private happiness of the couple concerned and the public sentiments of others involved.

He can help the young serviceman to avoid making a life-long mistake or enable a girl to see the undesirable character that a uniform may be hiding. When there are no real obstacles to the courtship and marriage, the missionary's knowledge of the culture and traditions behind both parties can be of invaluable aid in harmonizing the different customs into a pattern for happiness in marriage.

CEMENTING RELATIONS: Inactive Chaplain Senieur performs people-to-people function of marriage counseling.

Many stateside parents, whose objections to a marriage are based on misunderstandings, are pleased to receive a letter from a priest who is associated with their son in the Navy and with the girl in his missionary work.

The kindness and generosity of the American serviceman toward the poor, especially the children, in foreign lands is a growing tradition and a source of goodwill unlimited. This tradition has shown itself equally effective in Puerto Rico.

Some 7000 poor people live in makeshift homes in a small area outside the wall on the north shore of old San Juan. This is my parish. This is "La Perla." There hundreds of little children, lighthearted and dark skinned, enjoy the generous friendship of American servicemen. Last Christmas the San Juan Naval Base supplied over a hundred re-built toys for these youngsters. The day before Christmas, a Naval Commander, dressed as Santa Claus, waved through the bubble of a hovering helicopter to hundreds of cheering children gathered in the narrow streets of La Perla.

Such thoughtfulness naturally wins the hearts of the young and the poor; but many other Puerto Ricans, silently aware of these generous gestures, are filled with admiration. This is frequently evidenced on occasions when I give a talk to a group of business or professional men. The master of ceremonies introduces me as "the pastor of La Perla," then adds with a note of noticeable pride, "and a Reserve Chaplain in the United States Navy."

First Impressions

When American tourists, and sometimes even Navy personnel, first arrive in a strange country they tend to be somewhat wary and distrustful of the people, public facilities, and most anything that is proposed to them. Members of Navy families have been known to misjudge a whole people by the few native employees on the base.

These misunderstandings can often be cleared up during short active duty periods by a Reserve Chaplain who is during the year, a missionary in the strange country concerned. Endless good, of course, is done for the tourists by pointing out the real culture and explaining the traditional customs of the land in such a way as to engender respect and appreciation.

Young people are important. It is regrettable that too many Americans know only of the young Puerto Ricans who appear as delinquents in newspaper headlines. It is equally regrettable that too many young Puerto Ricans see only sailors on leave, wandering idly through the streets. On several occasions I have arranged for groups of Puerto Rican teenagers to go aboard visiting ships. The handsome hospitality together with the opportunity to see the Navy in action, or at least to have their work graphically described, has always left the young Puerto Ricans with a new impression of the United States Navy. And I am confident that the appearance of these well groomed, polite, and interested Puerto Rican teenagers gave many of the American Navy men a better appreciation of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and a firm realization of the hopeful character of these young Islanders who are proud to live under the Stars and Stripes as Puerto Rican Americans, citizens of the United States.

Behind the President's "People to People Program" is the conviction that there are good people in every country, with the willingness to know and understand their international neighbors and so effect peaceful relations in human hearts even before the technical terms of such peace find their way to the conference tables. When the hands of ordinary people around the world are joined in friendship and understanding, the hands of those important people at the Summit Talks will be more inclined to join in a peaceful pact. The Reserve Chaplain on inactive duty, serving as a missionary in a foreign land can do much to bring those ordinary hands together.

SUBIC BAY continued from page 6

adroit statesman. To the chaplain is left the samaritan role of drying the tears of folk on the common level, service families who have been robbed by death or other situations requiring a home visitation. San Narciso, in a case where the chaplain also delivered the remains of a steward's mate, involved an emergency reguiring the forethought of bringing along two U.S. Navy nurses. The widow was insisting on attending the interment rites despite her advanced pregnancy. She rode in the Navy vehicle driven by a Marine in company with the nurses and older sisters, while padre walked the center line of the National Highway with local dignitaries in their barong tagalog and elderly women togged out in mestiza dress (butterfly sleeve at the shoulders) hitched at the hip as they agilely single-filed along the sides of the road.

Grave prayers were concluded. The chaplain stood next to the widow as taps followed the volley of firing squad. She took the shock well. It was only when she was leaving the scene that her whole frame began to quiver convulsively. The nurses nodded and the chaplain picked up the patient and carried her bodily back to the sedan, and, minutes later, from the sedan into her nipa home. She reacted to sedation by time of the medico's arrival. And now my mother in Philadelphia wears a teloveil, gift of a grateful Filipino widow, when the priest comes to her sickbed to bring the sacraments of the living and the dead. Fatherly scenes like this help to etherize misgivings in SEATO subjects' minds.

Governments More Stupid Than People

Manila Times of 11 Apr 1958 relegated to page three an AP story out of Washington where President Eisenhower, who trained as a pilot in the Philippines, is alleged to have said: "Most of the world's troubles would be over if people met more often because governments are far more stupid than are their people."

At most the youth of distant nations are charming wives of guest military men occupying bases on their shores. Before joining their hands in the harmony of interracial unions, the chaplain charges them to consider the spiritual, the financial and the social commitments involved. He accentuates the problem of social discord arising from hasty actions due to color discrimination when brides are imported into areas where laws forbid marriage between the races.

Advisedly, the military has stringent instructions including a six-month waiting period to control somewhat the number of puppy love romances. In his impatience, impetuous youth will argue that he knows what he wants, that he is sworn to lay down his life for the Constitution, and surely has constitutional rights to marry the girl of his choice. Resentful of the roadblocks like affidavits and chain of command paperwork and pressure of duty-time left, he is liable to marry without required signatures. Even though court-martial with possible BCD ensues.

"Jail for Marrying Alien"

Topmost corner of page one was the spot given by the Manila Times to a marriage case: "US Marine to jail for marrying alien." The UP release dated Olongapo, 21 Jan 1958, was printed on the same level atop the page and to the right of the newspaper's own name. "A U.S. Navy court martial sentenced Marine Corporal _____ to six months in the brig for marrying a Filipino without the consent of his commanding officer. In her battle for love she was writing to Pres. Eisenhower for justice."

Adverse headlines in newspapers outside the U.S. are not always accepted at their face value by the reading populace: one phase of screaming for the President's impeachment will be followed by another phase which demands in effect that Time Magazine be burned in effigy for casting aspersions upon him. Still, the PIO must be alert lest headlines have more than brush fire significance and do damage to our prestige in implied military marital discrimination against marriage with P.I. girls.

Foreign forces resident in the U.S. must similarly restrict their personnel. Their commanding officer's permission must first be secured in marriage applications. This is in accord with the principle that in the military, sworn to uphold the common weal, many individual rights which are respected in civilian life receive secondary consideration. Chaplains must counsel servicemen who aspire to be social uplifters by marrying B-girls with the intention of bettering them; they also must advise cultured Filipinos (and vice versa) from taking to wife someone out of their class and risk ostracism in certain sectors or segments of society in their home provinces.

Religion a Benign Leveler

Amity of nations can be seen and felt by the Catholic Chaplain in the Philippines when he sees a Malayan mother and her ever present baby being taught to greet the pare by touching the back of his fingers to its forehead. The Malayans must feel similar stirrings in their hearts as they see their Filipino bishop, invited aboard to confirm Americans' children, given sacramental homage by officer and enlisted man on bent knee kissing his ring. Religion is a benign leveler. There is a universal parity among souls even though bodies may have been baked to a variety of degrees in Mother Nature's oven.

.....

1958 professional seminar program

by Chaplain Francis L. Garrett

Professional seminars for active duty chaplains have again been scheduled for the first quarter of the new fiscal year. This will mark the third successive year in which this program has been implemented and it is now viewed as a permanent addition to the training course.

For the first time, the subject areas have been consolidated so that chaplains on the East and West Coasts will be studying identical topics. Both Catholic Seminars will focus on Canon Law and Moral Theology and Protestant chaplains will be working in Christian Ethics.

Last year a total of 226 chaplains attended the seminar sessions. Post seminar critiques revealed a favorable recognition to this program and it is again anticipated that all members of the Corps within a reasonable distance of the Norfolk and San Diego area will attend.

The following schedule of the 1958-59 program indicates the superb leadership which has again been secured to direct the seminar sessions:

Seminars for Protestant Chaplains
(Christian Ethics)

Eleventh Naval District Headquarters, San Diego--14-18 and 21-25 July 1958; Leader, Dr. Robert E. Fitch, Dean and Professor of Christian Ethics, Pacific School of Religion.

Fifth Naval District Headquarters, Norfolk--2-5 and 8-12 September 1958; Leader, Dr. Waldo Beach, Professor of Christian Ethics, Duke University Divinity School.

Seminars for Catholic Chaplains
(Canon Law and Moral Theology)

Eleventh Naval District Headquarters, San Diego--18-22 and 25-30 August 1958; Leader, Very Rev. Msgr. Joseph F. Marbach, J.C.D., Chancellor, The Military Ordinariate.

Fifth Naval District Headquarters, Norfolk--15-19 and 22-26 September 1958; Leader, Rev. Joseph N. Stadler, J.C.D., Pastor, St. Charles Church, Palm City, Calif.

WORLD WAR II REUNION--A Navy Warrant Officer who recently acquired the Moslem title of Datu Mahabassar, presents models of two U.S. Navy ships to his "blood brother" (center) at their reunion, the first since 1940.

.....

SECDEF continued from page 3

tistic groups and individuals abroad to reflect the cultural side of American life to peoples of other nations, and arranges the appearances of similar groups from abroad before American audiences.

Of course, churches and other religious organizations all have, as an integral part of their own life, people-to-people contacts around the world.

Why the People-to-People Foundation?

It became apparent at once that such a vast program as that called for by the Presidnet would require equally substantial financing. The government, through its various agencies, was spending an estimated $40,000,000 on people-to-people activities, not including the Voice of America. Private organizations, whose activities were almost wholly unrelated, were spending an estimated $20,000,000.

The need was clear for a central agency to raise funds from private sources and to provide machinery for ready exchange of ideas, techniques and inspiration. On February 4, 1957, the People-to-People Foundation, Inc., was formally organized with the Committee Chairmen serving as Trustees, eight of whom were elected to the Board of Directors.

How About in Other Countries?

The People-to-People Program is a two-way program. The United States has a great deal to learn from other cultures and peoples. Mr. Charles E. Wilson, President of the Foundation, in a recent speech stated:

"I can envision, in the not too distant future, groups of individuals representing our 41 Committees going to the four major areas of the world: Europe, the Near East, the Far East and Latin America--to learn from personal association with the people themselves something of the truth about the situations in these areas. We want to sit down and talk with our world neighbors, to listen to whatever they have to tell us, to attend their sports events, their dances, their schools and churches, and to meet with them on their farms and in their factories....

"And when we have set our programs in motion, may we not expect counterpart organizations to be established in other countries where people share our vision of a peace made secure through people-to-people associations?"

KWAJALEIN continued from page 8

portunity to experience each others customs is doing much to bring these two divergent cultures into a harmonious relationship.

Each Sunday afternoon at 1430 a boat leaves Kwajalein's pier and takes Chaplain Van Beck to the neighboring Island of Ebeye where he hears Confessions and celebrates Mass. Occasionally there is an infant to be baptized or someone who is seriously ill to whom the last rites are administered.

Native Catholics

There are over a thousand natives living on Ebeye, most of whom are Protestant. There are about one hundred and twenty-five Catholics. Each service is enhanced by a great deal of singing. Most of the hymns are sung in the Marshallese tongue, although periodically a hymn is sung in Latin. Acolyte duties are performed by young native men who are most meticulous about the Altar.

The Altar is a narrow table of convenient height. This is the sole article of furniture in the Chapel, a wooden frame edifice. The Congregation squats on the floor which is covered with woven palm mats.

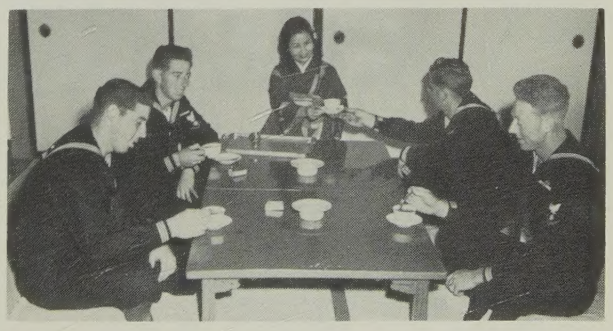
Besides administering weekly to the natives living on Ebeye, Chaplain Van Beck obtains food supplies for the missionary priests, doing mission work on the Islands of Majuro and Likiep. He also obtains necessary provisions for the three Maryknoll Sisters who conduct Holy Rosary School on Likiep. The missionary priests and brothers are Jesuits of the New York Province.

On rare occasions a plane from the Sea-Air-Research Detachment at Kwajalein goes to Likiep, an atoll one hundred twenty miles north of Kwajalein. At these times fresh red meat is put aboard the UF for the Sisters and Missionary priest. These are the only times when they are provided with fresh foods.

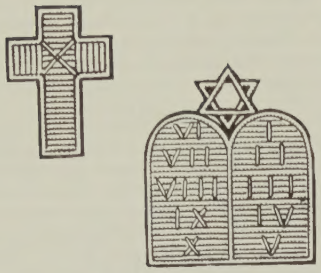
Recently the Holy Names Society of Kwajalein conducted a clothing drive for the Marshallese. Results were most successful. In process now is a plan for the Society to provide the Children of Holy Rosary School with athletic equipment. The servicemen and their dependents in general display a great deal of interest in the Mission activities and are ever ready to lend a helping hand.

On 20 January 1958, Bishop Kennally, S. J., Vicar Apostolic of the Marshall and Caroline Islands administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to thirteen service people. He remained at Kwajalein for nearly a month due to transportation difficulties. The Navy flew the Bishop who was on his first episcopal visitation after taking over the vicariate to the atolls of Likiep, Majuro and Jaluit. He was most distressed at seeing the Catholic Mission on Jaluit completely devastated due to a typhoon which struck the atoll on 7 January. Upon leaving Kwajalein Bishop Kennally commended the Navy for their kind and considerate attention given to the Missionaries engaged in their endeavors in the Marshalls.

.....



JAPANESE HOSPITALITY--U.S. sailors display proper conduct ashore by learning and enjoying foreign customs.



in this issue

THE CHAPLAINS' ROLE in the PEOPLE TO PEOPLE program